CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. The Background of Study

Music is an art form that incorporates vocal or instrument sounds, sometimes both, formed primarily for the beauty of the form, and the harmony it chooses. According to Juslin and Sloboda (2010), Music is often described as a "language of emotions". To many, music's freedom from literal meaning is what makes it a "universal language" (Cross, 2005).

Language is a social communication tool in the form of a sound symbol system resulting from human speech. An organized communication tool in the form of units, such as words, groups of words, clauses, and desired sentences both orally and in writing.

So, the researcher conducts research on a song so that every listener can find out the meaning contained in the lyrics of the song. because in general, most people like to listen to music ranging from classical music, jazz, and so on. But even so, many people just listen without understanding any of the money lyrics contained in the song. So from this research, through 20 Labrinth songs, it will be explained how the meaning of each song can reach the listeners.

This study examined 20 song lyrics and analyzes the findings by using three types of deixis. The word deixis, which derives from the Greek word Deiktitos, which means "a matter of direct appointment," is an area of linguistics known as pragmatics.

Deixis is found in our daily communication or in texts. Deixis is the technical term for pointing through language. Deixis is of course a form of reference that is bound to the speaker's context, with the most basic differences between deitic expressions being: close to the speaker" and "far from the speaker" (Yule, 1996:9). In other words, deixis always requires context to determine the reference. This indicates that understanding the context will make it easier to know the meaning of the utterance because each speaker's utterance refers to the meaning in a particular context.

The writer decided to analyze this topic because it helps people understand the meaning effectively when showing something. It is known that deixis cannot be separated from language and society around us, especially in songs. One can get a better understanding of deixis through the songs that have been analyzed on 20 Labrint songs. The function of deixis is to help listeners and speakers understand the intent of what the speaker is saying. In previous studies, most of the data came from different songs and had never been studied before. This study uses songs that are popular in today's society, so that listeners can also study deixis and understand the meaning of each song lyric.

Byrd Rizka (2018) In song lyrics from Ed Sheeran's Divide album, Nasution, Setiadi, and Ilza. It was done in a quantitative method. The researchers have found (46 Deictic words or 28%) the term " I, Me, My, You, and Your predominate in all songs. Temporal Deixis, which is found the most frequently in songs overall (43 deictic words, or 26%), is found in second place. Spatial deixis comes in third place (41 Deictic words, or 25%), Discourse Deixis comes in fourth place (20 Deictic words, or 12%), and Social Deixis comes in last place (15 Deictic words,

or 9%). So, it can be concluded that the highest percentage of all types of deixis is persona deixis.

So, deixis has something to do with how words in song lyrics are understood. According to Yule (2014:15), there are three categories of deixis in English: Person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. If the referent of term changes or alternates depending on the context in which it is used, the word is said to be deictic (Parker, 1986:38).

Therefore, the researcher is interested in analyzing the types of deixis used in the song to find out the various types of deixis used and which ones are most widely used in the Labrinth album and also to find out what types of deixis are often use in each song. This study is expected to provide a better understanding to the public of each song performed by Labrinth. Because it is believed that the better people understand the lyrics, the more people will enjoy the songs and music.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interest in conducting a research abaou deixis. This deixis in title "**DEIXIS ANALYSIS OF LABRINT'S SONG LYRICS**"

1.1.The Problem of Study

Based on the background of the study above, the problem is formulated as follows :

1. What types of deixis are found in the song lyrics of Labrinth's Album ?

2. What is the most dominant type of deixis found in the song lyrics of Labrinth's Album ?

1.2. The Objectives of Study

Based on the problem of the study, the writer formulated the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the types of deixis found in the song lyrics of of Labrinth's Album.

2. To find out the most dominant type of deixis found in the song lyrics of of Labrinth's Album

1.3. The Scope of Study

This research is focused on analyzing the deixis found in the song lyrics of Labrinth's Album. There are many types of deixis found in the song lyrics Labrint's Album. According to (Yule & Stalnaker, 1996) there are three types of deixis. They are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

1.4. The Significances of Study

In this study the writer expected that the result of this study achieved some significance to contribute to the reader:

1.4.1. Theoretically

This research will contribute to the theory as model of studyng deixis found in song lyric, especially the song lyric of Labrinth Album.

1.4.2   Practically

1. For students, as a good reference for other students who are interested in conducting studies on deixis analysis.

2. For lecturers, to inspire them in teaching types of deixis.

3. For other researchers, as a way to expand the writer's understanding deixis.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework applied in this study aims to explain the cocepts in this reaserch. This study presents many important aspects of theories consisting of pragmatics, song lyric, deixis wich consist of several types, namely *person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis*.

2.2. Pragmatics

There are many definitions of pragmatics which comes from linguistics. Pragmatics studies the meaning associated with speech acts. Yule (2018: 13) defines pragmatics as "the study of the meaning of action speech that occurs between the speaker and the interlocutor".

However, not all acts of Speech can be studied in pragmatics. Only speech acts have meaning It is only related to speech situations that can be studied by pragmatics (Leech, 2011:8). The speech situation he meant was the context. From these two opinions, It could be said that pragmatics is a field of study that looks at the significance of speech acts in the context of the conversation.

According to Levinson (1985:21) pragmatics is the study of the relation between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. Pragmatics is the study of relationship between language and context that are grammaticalized in structure of language any such scope for pragmatics, there are encompass the study of deixis (Levinson, 1983:8).

Based on the explain above, the writers concludes that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between the external context of language and the meaning of speech through the interpretation of the situation in which it is spoken. How do we understand a context in language that can be analyzed in a song lyric.

One of the topics discussed in pragmatics is deixis. Deixis has references that move around depending on the situation in which they are used. Deixis makes language meaning more orderly and effective so that it does not cause confusion or different perspectives in language recipients.

2.3 Deixis

Deixis is a branch of linguistics, namely pragmatics, the word deixis comes from the Greek word Deiktitos which means "a matter of direct appointment". In the language, words or phrases that refer to some of these things are assigned alternately, depending on who is speak, time and place whre the words are spoken.

Many linguist have different explanation about deixis. A word is said to be deictic if its reference changes, depending on when and where it is said. (Kaswanti Purwo: 1983:1-2) Words like me, here, now are deictic words. Words like these have no fixed reference. Unlike the case with words like chair, house, paper. Whoever thinks of the words chair, house, paper, in any place, at any time, the reference referred to is still the same. However, the reference in my words, here, now can only be known if it is also known who, at what place, and at what time those words were said.

Cahyono (1995: 217) defines deixis as a technique for referring to a specific essence by employing language that can only be uttered by the speaker's meaning and that affects the context of the dialogue. The point is the basic thing or the most important idea of something. where the context itself is something that is relative. Its meaning depends on each individual. So, it can be determined based on the point of view.

Furthermore, Alwi (1993) further explained that deixis is a semantic phenomenon that can only construct references or references by paying attention to the speaker's situation. With can be seen from the meaning contained in the language, code, or other types of representation.

Tetjana, 2006) says deixis ist als Referenz auf die Sprechsituation. This means that deixis refers to speaking situations. The types of Deixis are as follows: Personal Deixis (Persondeixis), Place Deixis (Local Deixis), Time Deixis (Temporal Deixis), Discourse Deixis (Textdeixis), Social Deixis (Sozialer Deixis), Speech Act.

Next, According to Cruse (2006), Pragmatics is study about aspects of meaning which are dependent on context. And explain the types of deixis into five types, which are person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

Something to signify something not expressible in language. Depending on who is speaking and who the other person is at the time the term is said, deixis occurs when the referent moves or alternates.

Deixis is a word that has recognizable desire through the narration, place, and time spoken in the utterance. Give attention to the situation of the song lyrics.

In orher words, deixis is used to show things word and phrases used to indicated people (you, him, them) or deixis people. To indicated a location in (here, there, this) or dpatial deixis. Based on description above, the writer concludes that deixis is a word or the meaning of the sentence based on the situation.

2.4 Function of Deixis

The function of deixis is a pointing (Yule, 1996:9). Pointing here is to pointing or person as we called person deixis.

Personal deixis concerns the encoding of the participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered. The category of personal divided into three: the category are first person is the grammatically of the speaker`s reference himself, second person the encoding of the speaker`s reference to one or more addresses. Third persons encode of reference to person and entities that are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question. Levinson (1983:62).

2.5 Types of Deixis

According to Yule (1996:9) types of deixis devided in three types, there are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

2.5.1 Person Deixis

Personal deixis concerns the encoding of the participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered. Personal deixis encodes the participants´ roles in a speech event and shows itself typically in personal and possessive pronouns (Fitzmaurice 2002, 36; Levinson 1983, 62). The function of person deixis is to indicate aperson who utters the utterances in conversation.

Table 2.1 Types of person deixisEnglish (Cruse: 2000)

English	Singular	Plural
First person	I/My/Me	We/Us/Ourself
Second person	You/Yourself	You
Third person	He/Him, She/Her, It	They/Them/Themselves

There are three types of person deixis : first person, second person, and third person. The first person aims for the speaker, the second person aims for the intended target of the utterance, and the third person aims at the other participants. The intended participant in the event not about first person or second person.

Example of spatial deixis can be seen of following :

1. I am 31 years old

   The utterance said by speaker. Subject "I" is singular and refers to the speaker himself

2. We don't want to go on strike, but you leave us no choice.

   Sybject "we" is plural. The utterance said by speaker. There was a first person deixis.

1.5.1.1 First Person

The first person deixis is a reference that refers to the speaker or both speaker and referent grouped with the speaker which is expressed in singu- lar pronouns (I, me, myself, mine) and plural pronouns (we, us, ourselves, our, ours).

a deictic reference which refers to the speakers, or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker. An interesting phenomenon in this regard takes place with the deixis of the first person plural "we". This word can mean the group as a whole: (Renkema,1993: 78).

1) Do we have time for that? (When the utterance is being directed at the group in general)

2) Do we have time for that? (When you are asking someone else for advice)

3) Do we have time for that? (Asked by a mother who sees her children taking out a new toy two minutes before bedtime).

1.5.1.2 Second Person

Levinson (1992:62) states that the second person deixis is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees. In addition, second person deixis is deictic reference to a person identified as addressee, in English, such as you, yourself, yourselves, your and yours. The manner in which the second person is addressed can, in some languages, also provide an insight into the relationship between the first and the second person. (Renkema, 1993: 73) You has a much more general reference. The word you, can be used both deictically,

when the context is required to determine the reference and non-deictically, when the reference is general rather than to particular identifiable persons.

Buhler in Renkema (1993: 78) asserts that the manner in which the second person is addressed can, in some languages, also provide an insight into the relationship between the first and the second person. This phenomenon is often called social deixis.

It is supported by Cummings (2005: 22) who also asserts that in certain social attributes of the addressee, the establishment of an appropriate person referent in this case is facilitated by aspects of social deixis. For example is the following utterance:

"Hey,   you   stupid   ass,   put   that   vase   down!"
The vocative expression 'you stupid ass' encodes a number of features of the
social relationship between the speaker and the addressee – the speaker's assault
on the addressee lacks. Moreover, the speaker's derogatory use of an animal name
indicates a lack of social distance between speaker and addressee – a social
relationship of greater distance might have prompted the use of the word 'fool'.

1.5.1.3 Third Person

Third person deixis is the encoding of a reference to person and entities
which is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance. (Levinson, 1992: 62). On
the other word third person deixis is deictic reference to a referent (s) which is not
identified as the speaker or addressee. For examples, he, she, they, and the third
person singular verb – s, like he sometimes flies.

Third person deixis is deictic reference to a referent(s) not identified as
the speaker or addressee. Meanwhile, Grundy (2000:78) sates that the third person
pronouns (he, she, and they) are not usually used deictically but rather
anaphorically to objects or persons already mentioned in the discourse.

2.5.2 Spatial Deixis

The concept of distance already mentioned is clearly relevan to spatial
deixis. Spatial deixis describes the way language refers to spatial locations, such
as those related to the speaker and the listener. Spatial deixis involves the
specification of locations relative to points of reference in the speech event.

According to Yule (1996), spatial deixis refers to the place of a person or thing. Deixis of place can be seen from the use of demonstrative pronouns such as the words: "this" and "that", and can also be seen as demonstrative adverbs which express places such as: "here" and "there".

Furthermore, Levinson (1983) said that spatial deixis or place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial location close to the participant's location in the speech event. Here, there, this, and that are some pure deictic place words. "Here" and "this" means that the speaker's location is close to the speaker. "There" and "that" indicate a place far from the speaker when the speaker is spoken. It is called distal and proximal.

Moreover, according to Lyons (1977:648), the importance of locational specifications in general can be gauged from the fact that here two seem to be two basic ways of referring to object.

For example of spatial deixis can be seen in following :

1. She not here <u>now</u>

2. The woman over <u>there</u>

    It referred to the location of the man. Fuction of word "there" is adverb place

3. <u>This</u> book is mine

2.5.3 Temporal Deixis

Deixis temporal or time refers to the time relative to the time the conversation or conversation took place. Temporal deixis will be very easy to know if speakers and hearers understand the time of the conversation and the conversation and the purpose of the conversation. There are several words that include time deixis, including: now, yesterday, tomorrow, today, month, afternoon, etc.

For example :

"Tomorrow is Sunday"

The word tomorrow is included in time deixis because it refers to the relevant day. From the talk, the time when speaking is on Friday (Friday) because the word tomorrow refers to Saturday (Saturday).

Time deixis makes ultimate reference to participant-role, so it is important to distinguish the moment of utterance from the moment of reception (Levinson, 1983:73). Yule (1996:15) explained to indicate temporal deixis, we can also use the tenses.

Temporal deixis refers to the time that occurs at the time of conversation, an upcoming conversation, or ongoing conversation. Temporal deixis has privilege of referring to an event. Temporal deixis can have a very important function for discriminating moments the conversation has already taken place, while the conversation is in progress or after accept the conversation. Temporal deixis will be very easy to know if the speaker understands the time of the ongoing conversation meaning.

The same thing happens with verbs with afew exceptions. Present and past tense in time deixis (temporal deixis as Yule called) differentied proximal and distal from (Yule, 1996:15), for example :

1. He is writing a letter <u>right now</u>

2. Where were you <u>last month?</u>

3. I will see her <u>this week</u>

The function of the word is to explain the same condition from the past until at this time.

2.6 Song Lyrics

Song is a collection of words arranged beautifully so that the massage of the song can be easily conveyed and enjoyed by listeners. From the song they will not only get pleasure or entertainment, but also a song to express their point of view, heart or about someone's life. Songs are also used to inspire those who listen to them or even change their minds. Songs tend to be written in poetic language to impress the listeners. A song is also a poem or short story set to music with melody and vocals. Lyrics, verses, chorus, and meter are the main components of a song. Song lyrics are the words set to the music, written by the songwriter. Every lyric that has the meaning of each word will be very easily conveyed.

Lyrics are literary works (poetry) that contain outpourings of personal feelings. Arrangement of words in which each line has a certain rhyme or rhyme (Sayuti, 1985:13). A song lyric must have a meaning structure and a form structure. Song lyrics are actually the same as poetry, because both have the same form and structure of meaning. Besides that, the nature of the two of them is the same, namely entertaining.

2.7 Labrinth

Timothy Lee McKenzie (born 4 January 1989), widely known by his stage name Labrinth, is a popular British artist/band, better known for the songs: 100 Miles An Hour, Gang Gang Gang, Only Way Is Up. And labyrinth also is an songwriter, rapper and record producer. After initially pursuing a career in music production, Simon Cowell signed him to his record label Syco Music as a recording artist, after which Labrinth became the first singer to sign Cowell without playing talent shows. six years. He has been called "one of the most important British musicians of his generation".

Labrinth's music career began in 2010 when he released his debut single "Let the Sun Shine". The single became a success in the UK and Delivered Labrinth released his debut album "Electronic Earth" in 2012. The album peaked at number two on the UK album charts and topped the UK R&B charts.

Labrinth and Billie Eilish just released their collaboration entitled Never Felt So Alone on Friday, April 7th. This song was played in an episode of Euphoria and the full version has been highly anticipated. For those of you who are feeling deep loneliness, this song is definitely very relatable.

Never Felt So Alone brings tense loneliness vibes. This song appeared on the Euphoria episode entitled Trouble Don't Last Always in December 2020. From the snippet of this song, fans immediately responded enthusiastically. This song, which used to be a TikTok trend, wasn't released with the Euphoria soundtrack album which Labrinth worked on, so a lot of people are launching the official release.

Labrinth's latest song tells of someone who really feels deep loneliness because of being abandoned by his new best friend. This person already feels very connected with his new friend, but turns out to be abandoned. "And I never felt so alone, felt so alone, na- / And I never felt so alone, felt so alone, na-na / I thought you were my new best friend / Wish I knew better then / Who knew you were new just came out to pick me up? / My whole world is falling apart," Labrinth and Billie say in the chorus and second verse.

2.8 Previous Study

There previous studies under the same topic related to this research that is read by the writer before conducting the research. There are several studies that deals with deixis.

Reserachers who are discussed deixis used Yule theory. Sitorus and Herman (2019) have found Person deixis to be 68,75%, Spatial deixis to be 18,75%, and Temporal deixis to be 12%. This research used the quantitative method . Person deixis has the largest percentage of all deixis, making it the dominating deixis utilized in the song "You Are the Reason" by Calum Scott. It can be seen that the deixis from the lyrics of Calum Scott's song "You Are the Reason" is the most rarely found in the type of temporal deixis. The similarity of this research is that the researcher tries to analyze deixis in song lyrics. The differences in this study are the research subjects and data sources. The research data was obtained from the lyrics of Calum Scott's song "You Are the Reason" as the research subject.

With the different theory, the study of deixis in song lyrics from the 2010 album Bruno Mars Doo-Wops and Hooligans was researched The full title is "The study of deixis in song lyrics" by Lestari (2015). This research methodology is qualitative and classifies deixis based on the five categories of deixis used in Levinson's hypothesis. Person deixis with 616 occurrences (60.39%), spatial deixis with 95 occurrences (9.31%), time deixis with 58 occurrences (5.68%), social deixis with 75 occurrences (7.35%), discourse deixis with 176 events (17.25%). In the lyrics of this song, Bruno Mars tends to use the person deixis as the dominant type. The deictic "I" is dominantly used in Bruno Mars' song lyrics. The similarity of this research is that the researcher tries to analyze deixis in song lyrics. The differences in this study are the research uses Levinson's theory (1983:54) which categorizes deixis into five types, namely: person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

Byrd Rizka (2018) in song lyrics from Ed Sheeran's divide album, Nasution, Setiadi, and Ilza. It was done in a quantitative method. The researchers have found (46 deictic words or 28%) the term "I, Me, My, You, and Your predominate in all songs. Temporal deixis, which is found the most frequently in songs overall (43 deictic words, or 26%), is found in second place. Spatial deixis comes in third place (41 deictic words, or 25%), Discourse Deixis comes in fourth place (20 deictic words, or 12%), and Social deixis comes in the last place (15 deictic words, or 9%). So, it is possible to conclude that the highest percentage of all types of deixis is person deixis. The similarity of this research is that the researcher tries to analyze deixis in song lyrics. The differences in this study is the

research object. The research object was obtained from Ed Sheeran's divide album.

Whereas Tia Herdiyanti's research (2020) found that Person Deixis can be utilized to identify persons in three different ways, including speaker (I). You can utilize Spatial Deixis to pinpoint the location (here, there, come, go). Time could be indicated by Temporal Deixis (now, then). Because it is one of Adele's songs that is well-known to many people, the author of this study Using a qualitative methodology, the song "Someone Like You" by Adele was chosen. The similarity of this research is that the researcher both use Yule theory (1996:134). The differences in this study are the research uses qualitative methods for research.

Different from the researchers Kusumadewi and Anggraeni (2020) by employing a quantitative methodology with the results of the study showing that there are four in the lyrics of the song One Only kind of deixis, there are person deixis, spatial deixis, time deixis, and social deixis. Based on the discussion, person deixis came as the most frequently occurring deixis with 50 deixis words found, or 92.6%, the second is spatial deixis (2 deixis words, or 3.7%), followed by temporal deixis and social deixis with a percentage of 1.85% each. The similarity of this research is that the researcher tries to analyze deixis in song lyrics. The differences in this study are the research subjects and data sources. The research data was obtained from the lyrics of Pamungkas' "One Only" song lyric as the research subject.

Furthermore, it can be seen from the researchers Simanjuntak, Napitupulu, Herman, Purba, and Thao's (2021) data that the person deixis, spatial deixis, and

temporal deixis categories each had 425 data (93%), 27 data (6%), and 5 data (1%), respectively, for the song lyrics from Hailee Steinfeld's "Half Person deixis is the word that appears most frequently in those song lyrics (93%). The similarity of this research is that both researchers use Yule's theory (1996:134). The research data was obtained from the album "Half Written Story" owned by Hailee Steinfeld as the research subject.

Another researcher Yuliningrum, Sunani, and Birochmatika (2020) have found 800 personal deixis, 197 spatial deixis, and 82 temporal deixis. This study uses a qualitative method. The people deixis has the largest percentage of all deixis used in the song "My world" by Justin Bieber. It could be that the deixis from the lyrics of Justin Bieber's song "My world" is the most frequently found in the type of persona deixis. The similarity of this research is that both researchers use Yule's theory (1996:134). The research data was obtained from the the lyrics of Justin Bieber's song "My world" as the research subject.

The study of deixis in the song lyrics from the Queen in "I want to break free" analyzed by Saputra and Apsari (2021). This research methodology is qualitative and classified deixis based on the three categories of deixis used in Yule's hypothesis. Person deixis with 94% data, spatial deixis with 3% data and the last temporal deixis with 3% data. In the song lyrics of the song, person deixis as the dominant type. The similarity of this research is that the researcher both use Yule theory (1996:134). The differences in this study are the research uses qualitative methods for research.

The next researchers Manalu, Purba and Slitionga (2022) by employing qualitative methodology with the results of the study showing that there are five in the lyrics of the song Justin bieber, there are person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis. Based in discussion, there are 834 data found with consist of 744 data (89,20%) indicating person deixis, 68 data (8,15%) indicating time deixis, and 22 data (2,65%) indicating place deixis. In this study the most dominant is person deixis with totally 744 data (89,20%). The similarity of this research is that the researcher both use Yule theory (1996:134). The differences in this study are the research uses qualitative methods for research.

It can be seen from the researcher Arini Hidayah (2019) data that the personal deixis, spatial or place deixis, and temporal or eime deixis is categories each had 12 data, 2 data, and 2 data too. And the most dominant can see is personal deixis. Was obtained from the title "A Deixis Analysis Of Song Lyrics In Back To You By Selena Gomes". The similarity of this research is that the researcher tries to analyze deixis in song lyrics. The differences in this study are the research subjects and data sources. The research data was obtained from the lyrics of Selena Gomes "Back To You" song lyric as the research subject.

2.8.   Conceptual Framework

This research begins with an understanding of the concept of deixis theory. In this conceptual framework, it can be seen the parts to be studied, which using deixis. The writer examined the deixis contained in "Deixis Analyisis Of Labrinth's Song Lyrics" who used the study in a pragmatic approach. According to George Yule (1996:9) stated that there are some categories of deixis, there are

person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. In analyzing Labrinth's album using quantitative method. The data used to complete this study in Labrinth's album. From the result of this study have been found 390 data of deixis, 33 data of spatial deixis and 25 data of temporal deixis, so that is has the conclusion that the most dominant in this study is person deixis. It can be seen the types of deixis in Labrinth's album, and function of deixis.

And explanation of how this research conduct is presented in the following chapter with a conceptual framework.
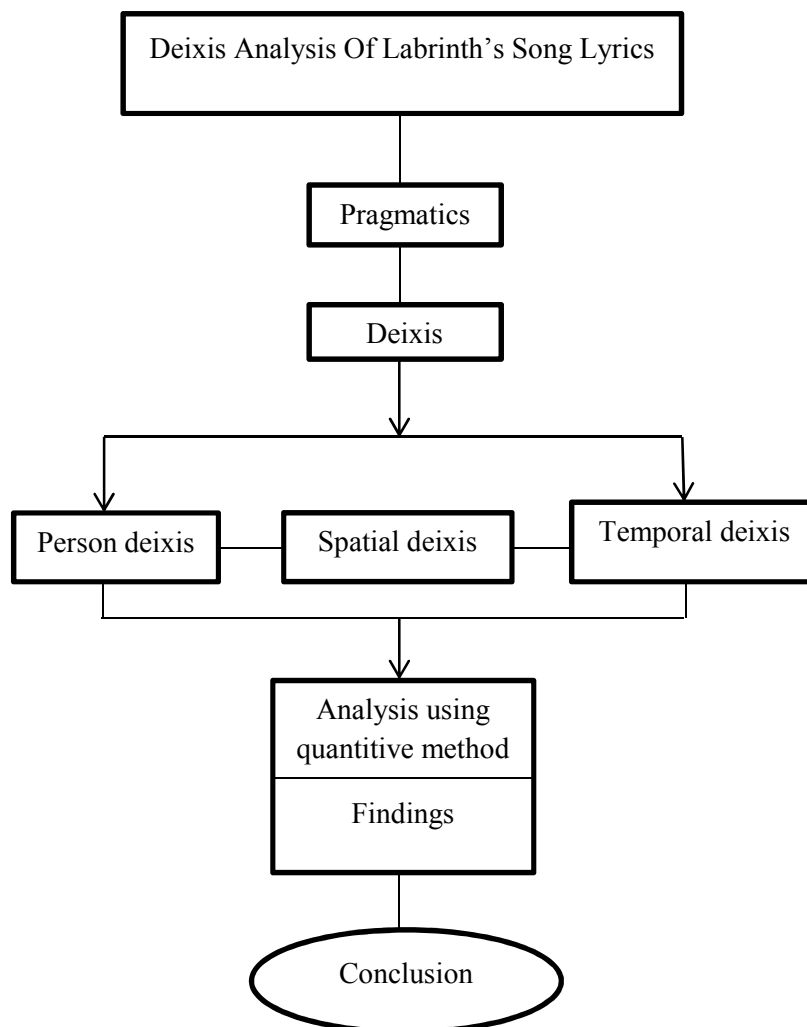

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework: Deixis Analysis Of Labrinth' Song Lyrics.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Research Method

This research used a descriptive quantitative method to analyze the deixis used in the song lyrics. . In this case, the writer analyzed 20 Labrinth's album. defined a quantitative research as "an inquiry into a social or human problem, based on testing a theory composed of variables, measured with numbers, and analyzed with statistical procedures, in order to determine whether the predictive generalizations of the theory hold true" according to Creswell (1994).

The author conducted research with a descriptive research design using quantitative research, because in this study the author presented data through word analysis and the resulting data analysis is in the form of descriptive data in the form of data that has been calculated or measured by the researcher which is also in the form of information or explanations expressed in numbers or in the form of numbers. In this study, the writer identifed the types of deixis in the Labrinth album and find the most dominant deixis in the Labrinth album using Yule's theory.

3.2 The source of Data

The data source was taken from 20 Labrinth album lyrics on YouTube which consisted of 20 songs namely Jealous, Mount Everest, Formula, I'm Tired, All For Us, Still Don't Know My Name, Beneath Your Beautiful, Yeah I Fuckin' Did It , Forever, Fragile, When I R.I.P, Audio, Earhtguake, Losers, Nate Growing Up, No New Friends, WTF Are We Talking For, Same Team, Love Goes , Sexi MF.

3.3 The Techniques of Collecting Data

This research has used the documentation as a way to collecting data because the writer collect data from the song. According to Arikunto (2006:321), document study is to obtain data

about cases or variables such as notes, transcripts, books, magazines, etc. The technique of gathering the data applied in this research by using several steps::

1. Downloading the video Album Labrinth from YouTube

2. Transcribing every song lyric from Album Labrinth

3. Identifying the deixis

3.4.The Techniques of Analyzing Data

In this research, the data analyzed by following out the steps as follows:

1. Bolding the key words

2. Classifying the lyrics of Labrinth Album from words or sentences based on three types of deixis, namely person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis

3. Calculating of the percentage of data based on the following formula by Bungin (2005):

$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100\%$

P = Percentage

f = The amount of data obtained in each category

N = Total

4. Making the conclusion form the result of the analysis